

**The Times-Dispatch**

Business Office: 915 E. Main Street  
South Richmond: 1020 Hull Street  
Peterburg Bureau: 109 N. Sycamore Street  
Lynchburg Bureau: 215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL: One Six Three Cents  
Year: \$3.00  
Daily with Sunday: \$4.00  
Daily without Sunday: \$3.00  
Sunday edition only: \$1.00  
Weekly (Wednesday): \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—  
Daily with Sunday: 15 cents  
Daily without Sunday: 10 cents  
Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1911.

LET THEM WORK.

"An idle mind is the devil's workshop." Therefore, to the end that his Satanic Majesty's establishments in Richmond be reduced to a minimum, and incidentally that the city may make a progressive step which will result in countless economies, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Council Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform favorably report the Vonderlehr measure providing for a workhouse in the capital city.

The committee meets Monday night for final consideration of the measure, and a strong recommendation to the municipal lawmaking body as a whole should be the result.

The measure provides for the establishment of a modern institution, wherein will be utilized the energy, skill and labor of the prisoners who are now sent to the City Jail, with nothing whatsoever to engross their minds but their own thoughts, which may or may not be of the best, and with no labor to perform other than eating their meals. For infractions of laws and the committing of crimes, these numerous prisoners are rewarded by the community with free board, lodging, clothing and other things about which their less fortunate brethren and sisters have to worry considerably.

Under the provisions of the Vonderlehr measure, the prisoners in the workhouse (and they would be about 200 in number at any given time, according to statistics available at the City Jail) would be made to earn their board, clothing and lodging by honest labor. Incidentally, the families of the offenders would be benefited, the plan being to pay all working inmates of the institution a daily wage, which would be paid to the women or children dependent upon them.

Opposition to the measure has cropped out in labor circles, the idea prevailing in some quarters that the measure contemplates the establishment of contract labor in the proposed institution. The Vonderlehr measure deals in no wise with contract convict labor, and it is difficult to understand the opposition on this score.

The plan proposed is to employ the prisoners in the making of clothing for themselves, concrete mixture and brooms for the Street Cleaning Department, assisting in the construction of new roadways within the city limits, and aiding in grading work. Putting the prisoners to work according to the plan outlined would not only result in the saving of thousands of dollars by the city, but would insure a regular income to the dependents on the offenders during the latter's terms of imprisonment. The establishment of the institution would undoubtedly serve as a deterrent to crime, for those who dread labor would perhaps think twice before the commission of a crime or misdemeanor.

The State Board of Charities and Correction has recommended in several of its annual reports that a workhouse be established to utilize the labor in the City Jail and keep dependent families from starvation. The measure has the moral support of the best people in Richmond, and it should be adopted as soon as possible.

**MEN'S BIBLE CLASS MEETING.**

Yesterday was a great anniversary in Richmond, for the Federation of Men's Bible Classes held its annual meeting in the Auditorium.

Richmond has many possessions and achievements to be proud of. There are high records of wealth and service, and rolls of names that have added to the spirit and power and character of this city, but no visible and tangible objects such as men covet for their beauty or desire for their usefulness can compare with the unseen spirit that animates the men and women of Richmond. It is well to appreciate the advantages that belong to this community by reason of the bounty of nature in giving us so wonderful a climate, a great river and a rich State. It is helpful for citizens to take account of their manufactures, their bank deposits, their trade and population. And Richmond may well be proud, for the same foresight and resourcefulness and courage and endurance that made her sons great in war has made them strong and stable and prosperous in peace. All outward indication would point to an increase of wealth and power, but the vitality of cities cannot be measured by money. Tyre and Sidon were the great markets of antiquity; Ephesus was the greatest banking centre the world had ever seen; Carthage was rich in spoils and stores, but they all perished miserably for lack of religious vigor. The cry of the heart for knowledge of God is as old as humanity, and will last throughout eternity. Pleasures of sense wear out; the lust of the eye and the lust of life grow light as vanity; even the love of money fails to find satisfaction in heaping up riches. Only the longing of the heart

that the Psalmist voiced when he cried, "My soul thirsteth for God; for the living God," endures.

The individual, city or nation that recognizes this truth and acts on it is founding its life upon a rock. This is the real significance of the parade of Bible classes yesterday. Silently that great body of men moved through the streets Sunday afternoon, testifying by their presence in line their deep interest in the fundamentals of religion. The very beholding of that assemblage of men from every rank and station of life, united in one common demonstration of faith, was enough to convince the boys of Richmond that to be religious is not to be weak. The masculinity of real religion, its appeal to men in all ages and under all conditions, its power to satisfy the heart and its revelation in the person of its Divine Founder was the theme of Dr. Alderman's splendid and inspiring address.

To have had such a speaker for such an audience meant more for Richmond than many census returns, for governments overlook the eternal truth that "Righteousness exalted a nation."

**WELCOME.**

Richmond is peculiarly glad to welcome the National Municipal League as it comes to hold its annual session here, beginning to-night. The great usefulness of this organization, its unselfish aims and high purposes are appreciated here, and this convention will leave Richmond better off for its having come, because at this particular time the citizens of Richmond are stirring with the consciousness of their urgent civic needs. By coming here, the National Municipal League will aid materially in the effort on foot to remodel our municipal government along new, improved and more efficient lines. Holding fast to that which is fine in the old, Richmond, nevertheless, has come to that point where it would seize upon and adopt that which is good in the new. The League's deliberations will be most informing and helpful to the citizens. Richmond realizes the splendid patriotism and the spirit of service of the National Municipal League, and is honored by the presence here of so many distinguished and earnest students of the most momentous problem in American government.

**THE NEW ERIN.**

An investigator and "student of the question," writing in the London Chronicle, gives a most encouraging and interesting, not to say inspiring, account of the improved conditions in Ireland during the past twenty years, resultant from the several land acts and the government policy of advancing, at reasonable rates, money for the purchase of holdings. Under the old system of landlordism, tenants had practically no rights, and consequently no land. In many respects, and only in less degree than the Russian peasants, as we know, they were virtually serfs, adscriptus glebae, their relations to the land and its owners answering in large measure to those of the Russian peasants. All the betterments the tenant might put on, or improvements he might make, belonged to the landlord, and in nearly every case these were used as an excuse or pretext for raising rent.

Now, however, according to the writer in question, Ireland has more than 200,000 tenant farmers, who represent in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 people. "We have," he says, "seen with our own eyes the thriving air of many an Irish homestead; we have heard from experts in agriculture that the whole method of cultivation has been improved. We note the steady increase in the export of Irish agricultural products. In short, the magic of ownership is visibly transforming rural Ireland. More than that, people have been and are being transferred from the congested districts to strong stone built segregated cottages, and, with rare exceptions, the migrants succeed in their new surroundings, though some of them at the outset have to be taught to use the modern plow, so primitive were the methods in vogue in the crowded areas from which they came."

In few, if any, cases, it is stated, is there default or punctuations payment of land purchase loans.

It is admitted that the land acts, particularly the Burrell amendment, still leave a good deal to be desired. But, taking the legislation by and through, it is creating a new and a prosperous Erin, in which creation the Irish people are earnestly and industriously doing their full part. There are yet those who ask, "Are the Irish prepared for and can they be trusted with a real measure of home rule?"

Apart from all else the above exposition answers the question emphatically in the affirmative. And the reason for the competency of that answer is found in the two words, "justice" and "contentment," the disposition of the British government to accord the Irish, in the instance of the land acts, being the mother of the other in the minds and hearts of the Irish. Those two forces or influences more than all others make for that popular conservatism which renders safe the granting or imposing of responsibility in government.

**A ROAMING LUNATIC.**

Section 1679 of the Code of Virginia of 1904, relative to insane persons, says:

"If the commission decides that the person be insane and ought to be confined in a hospital, then the judge or justice shall order such insane person to be delivered to the care and custody of the sheriff of the county . . . to be safely kept and confined in jail by him until he is conveyed to a hospital for the insane or otherwise discharged from custody."

T. A. ("Cyclone") Samuels, a former

Henrico county constable, some time ago killed his son and has been adjudged insane by a commission. Samuels was then committed to the Henrico county jail awaiting his removal to the State Hospital for the criminal insane at Marion. Of late, however, this irresponsible criminal has been alone and unguarded on the streets, and has been seen in a store making purchases. He has kept the peace, but a man of his kind is likely to get into another insane rage and kill somebody else. A man who would kill his own son cannot be expected to have any qualms about killing anybody. A crazy man cannot be depended upon like a "trustworthy" convict.

What sort of "care and custody" is this? Has Samuels a custodian? If so, who is he and where is he, and why does he thus violate the unmistakable command of the law? Is letting a manslaughter roam around equivalent to causing him to "be safely kept"? Is Samuels, when at liberty on the streets, "confined in jail"? His was a capital offense, and it would be safer for a sane criminal to roam around than for an insane man like this to be strolling about. The safety of the community demands that this gross negligence stop and that Sheriff Kemp do his duty.

**THE COST OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**

The government commission on employers' liability and workmen's compensation has lately been taking testimony in Washington. Letters were sent out by this commission to all the railroads seeking information as to the actual cost to them of accidents in 1908, 1909 and 1910. Two hundred and fifty railroads sent in replies. By means of this information the commission will be enabled to estimate the amount of burden which the legislation it proposes will cast upon the railroads. The figures likewise afford some approximate test of the extent to which the roads are doing their duty by employees today.

The statement of the settlements of claims for deaths and injuries is most interesting. It is found that \$3,175,482 was paid in settlements in 3,622 accidents, an average of \$1,150. In 179 cases where judgments were obtained, \$557,517 was paid, an average of \$2,103. Considering together the settlements and judgments, there was a total of 3,192 deaths, a total payment of \$3,832,979, an average of \$1,201. In other words, the average death on a railroad during the past three years cost the railroads about \$1,200. In cases of permanent disability 159 cases in which judgments were obtained or settlements were made cost the roads \$568,709, an average of \$4,205. Disabling a man for life cost a road about \$4,200, or three and one-half times what it cost to kill him. The figures for permanent partial disability, covering 1,368 cases at a total cost of \$1,943,823, indicate that to cripple a man for life costs on the average \$1,421.

It is pointed out by the Charlotte Chronicle that "these returns show the extreme variation in the value of life, and when they are analyzed into their constituent elements this variation appears much greater." It seems that the value of a man's life was only \$50 when he was getting less than \$60 the month at the time of his death. If he was receiving \$125 or over, his life was worth on the average \$2,631. From one to one and seven-eighths years' salary or less was the amount paid by a railroad for a man's life. It paid a bit more if the man was permanently disabled. Strange to say, the average amount paid for permanent total disability to men in the lower ranges of salary exceeded the amount paid to the men getting higher salaries.

Now that Senator Echols is to come back to the General Assembly, a great victory has been won for the regulation of chiropractic, and almost a death knell has been sounded for the quack chiropracticians. This will be a burning issue in the General Assembly, and we do not know of a greater authority on the regulation of chiropractic than Senator Echols, who, we feel sure, will make the fake chiropracticians come to time. The Staunton Senator was the patron in the last Legislature of the bill regulating chiropractic, but, like many other beneficent measures, it failed of due consideration. If Senator Echols had made this reform his chief plank in his late campaign it is confidently believed that he would have had the unanimous support of all those in his district who know what chiropractic is.

The Tidewater News says that "Dr. T. B. Henderson has just received from Governor Mann, of this Commonwealth, a diploma awarding him a seat and entitling him to all the privileges of the great convention soon to be held in Richmond in the interest of good roads." Governor Mann should not omit, in awarding his "diploma" for various conventions to confer at the same degree of LL. T.—Listener to Long Talks.

A new page to the Washington guide book has been added by the Washington correspondent of the Stuart Enterprise, who refers to the statues of Jackson, Ethan Allen, Houston, Fulton, Roger Williams and Peter Marquette in the Hall of Statuary at the Capitol as those of "famous men and horses of history."

A rather remarkable dispatch comes from San Francisco, telling of energetic efforts on the part of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane to obtain a parole for Abe Ruef, who is serving a fourteen-year term in the San Quentin (Cal.) prison for

grafting. There are several extraordinary features in the dispatch, chief of which is the statement that Commissioner Lane is "an old-time political foe of Ruef's." This makes it all the worse for the commissioner, we believe, for if ever a man deserved to be incarcerated in San Quentin prison, that man is Abe Ruef, who was convicted of bribery of the most high-handed and defiant character in the municipal bodies of San Francisco and in the State Legislature, and who also plundered the fund raised for the quake-stricken people of the Golden Gate. It strikes us that Mr. Ruef is rendering his State and the people of California his best service where he is now, and that Commissioner Lane could find a more worthy instance for clemency should he cast about a little.

The Durham Sun says: "Some politicians over in Virginia ought to learn just a little sense. The State decided some time ago to establish a normal school at Radford, a town that appears to have elected a Republican or two to office at the last election, over which decision some Democrats object on the ground that a town that votes the Republican ticket has no business with a school supported by the State. This is going some, to be sure."

But it is not going through, we trust.

A Wilkesbarre justice, who has gained considerable notoriety by his unique and original decisions, and especially by literally "taking the law in his own hands," and "distilly" polishing off wife-beaters brought before him, recently discharged a man who beat his wife because she persistently wore excessively high heeled shoes, to the detriment, as the husband claimed, of her health and the danger of breaking her neck. Rather an evening up and holding the scales of justice on the balance between the sexes, it strikes one.

This seems to be a banner year for potatoes and pumpkins. Nearly all of the county papers have lately mentioned monster sweet potatoes raised in the community, while Otis H. Gillingham, of Hurtville, is reported in the Appomattox Times-Virginian as the grower of a pumpkin vine forty-five feet long in a straight line with three pumpkins on it, while J. Gowen has a vine covering 129 square yards of surface. It would be bigger, but it is "hampered on two sides by a house and pigpen." "Some punkins," we should say.

### Voice of the People

**Our Splendid Convention Facilities.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—This is a capital clipping from the Mobile Register of November 19.

"What happened in Richmond will happen in any place where 5,000 people have to get into any place so crowded here for holding a convention, for the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, two hours' hard work were consumed in clearing the aisles and passing the delegates. The press of the crowd should be enforced, and then the exercise began. Next time the United Daughters of the Confederacy will think twice before selecting Richmond, or any other town with no adequate accommodation for a big convention."

Any one reading the report that was sent out by the editorial press of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and which is inclosed to the Mobile Register,

To the Editor of the Register, Mobile, Ala.:—Sir,—In your issue of the 10th is an editorial regarding accommodations for a big convention which you say is Richmond an injustice when you say that the United Daughters of the Confederacy will think twice before selecting Richmond, or any other town with no adequate accommodation for a big convention? It is the writer's opinion that the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who are a patriotic organization of its own, selected the Academy of Music, which has a seating capacity of 1,500 persons; but it does seem that the United Daughters of the Confederacy should know that the city of Richmond has an audience hall to accommodate the largest convention.

"RICHMOND,"  
Mobile, November 10.

### A Worthy Cause.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—As president of the Catawba Relief Association, I was more than pleased with your editorial of October 28, including the splendid offer of Mr. E. T. Morgan, in which he offers to give to our association, to assist in carrying on the work we have begun, the sum of \$1,500, with a proviso that we raise a similar amount from the same source from other citizens of our State.

Our association has only been in existence since about the first of August, and at this time we have raised through public and individual gifts about \$3,500.

We need about \$5,000 more to carry to completion the work we have in view, and which is absolutely necessary.

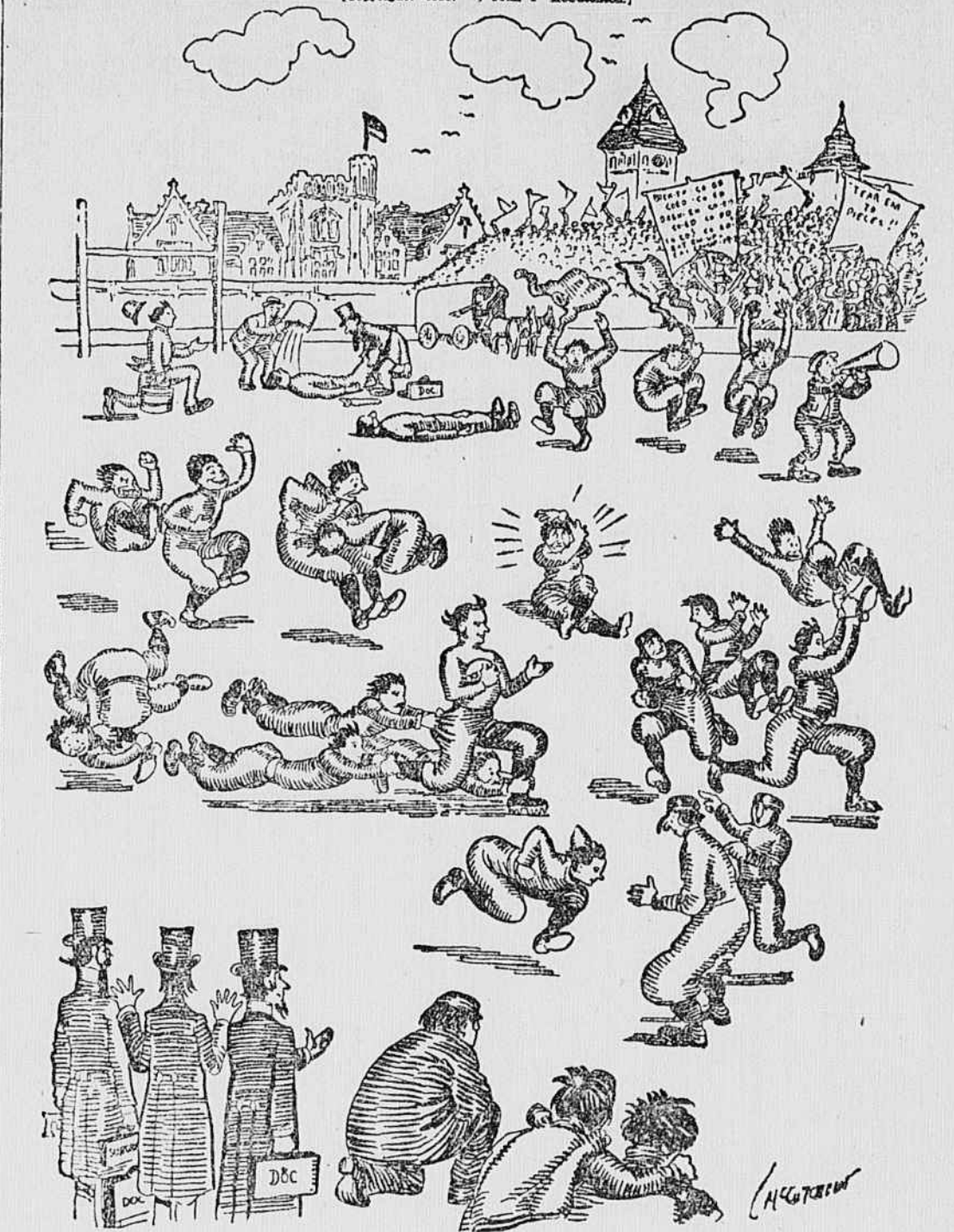
Our organization is purely a charitable one, doing a noble work for the benefit of many of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, and in its usefulness service is second to few, if any, instances of its kind in our State.

It has been the cooperation and co-operation of the State Health Department and State Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which in itself is a guarantee of the wisdom of its existence, and the success of our work is entirely dependent upon the assistance of public-spirited and charitable citizens of our State, and it is sincerely hoped that the offer of Mr. Morgan's will be promptly met by quick responses from every one who has the interest and sympathy of the people at heart. Quite a number of Richmond's citizens have already contributed to this fund, and believe a large number of others would gladly also if they knew of the splendid work our association is doing.

Will you please keep this matter before the public through your paper, and if you do not care to open a public subscription for this cause, then state that any contribution sent to me at my address, No. 205 Jefferson Park, city, will be promptly acknowledged and immediately sent to the secretary and treasurer of our association? The Catawba Relief Association for Your interest in our work, and with profound gratitude to Mr. Morgan for his generous offer.

CHAS. E. BRAUER,  
Richmond, President.

## THE FOOTBALL SEASON IS HERE.



### La Marquise de Fontenoy

**FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND**, who has just been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who as such will have to answer most frequently in the name of the British government, in the House of Commons, questions about matters of foreign policy, is the eldest son and heir of the Right Hon. Arthur Acland, who was Minister of Education in the last Gladstone Cabinet, in which he was a colleague of Herbert Asquith, but was not included by the latter in his Cabinet, nor yet in that formed by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Two years ago Arthur Acland declined a peerage; not so much because he resented the manner in which he had been treated in the distribution of offices by Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith, as owing to his reluctance to exchange his place as heir to one of the oldest baronies for one at the very tail end of the peers.

The family of Acland is one of the most ancient in Devon, and can be traced in the male line direct by official records and without any interruption, from the present day back to the times of Hugh of Acland, who received his barony from King Land Key, Devon, in the reign of King Henry II.—that is to say, 800 years ago. Sir Arthur Acland, married to a daughter of the equally ancient house of Malet, was a great personage in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and his son received his barony from Charles I. In 1644 for his devotion to the royal cause, and as the letters patent were destroyed during the civil war, new ones were granted by Charles II. In 1677, with a special clause of precedence from the date of the first letters.

One of the Aclands, John by name, and commanding an English regiment in the American War of Independence, was accompanied to this country by his wife, Lady Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and just before the surrender at Saratoga, when Colonel Acland was lying dangerously wounded, Lady Acland obtained a permit from General Gates to pass through the lines and to visit her husband, after almost losing her life during a fierce ice and snow storm in an open boat on the Hudson. The story of her devotion and of her adventures was recalled to mind on the occasion of the visit to this country of the late Sir Henry Acland, the famous scientist and Oxford University professor, who accompanied King Edward throughout his American tour forty-five years ago, in the capacity of his medical attendant, to prevent him from being banished to death. So great were the services which Sir Henry rendered to medical science that he received a baronetcy on his own account, and that is why there are two baronetcies now belonging to the Aclands. One of them belongs to Sir Charles Acland, the head of the family, and to whose dignity his younger brother, the Right Hon. Arthur Acland, will succeed on his death, as thirteenth baronet; while the other Acland baronetcy, created in 1896, is now held by Admiral Sir William Acland, whose wife, a daughter of Viscountess Hambleden, is a novelist of considerable fame, one of her best known books being "The Lost Key." The scene of which is laid in Malta, where the admiral spent so many years with her while connected with the English naval forces in the Mediterranean. As her brother, the future Lord Hambleden, is the head of the great publishing house of W. H. Smith & Sons, which enjoys the virtual monopoly of the sale of books and publications in all the railroad stations of the United Kingdom, her novels naturally have a large sale.

Another member of the Acland fam-

ily, Hugh Vivian Acland, great-grandson of the tenth baronet, came rather prominently before the public some time ago, in connection with an amusing feature of which were not only written pledges of matrimony, but 1,000,000 kisses. The judge and jury did not estimate the latter at a very high price, for they contented themselves with muzzling him in \$1,000 damages, the plaintiff being a niece of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the comic opera composer, who figured on the stage as a "Floradora" girl, under the name of Rosa Keys. She had to remain content with the advertisement which she obtained by means of her lawsuit, having been unable to collect the damages, for Henry Acland has no money of his own, and although a soldier, is not a commissioned officer, but merely a corporal in the King's Second Regiment, or was so until a short time ago. His father, Canon Wood, was enlisted as a private soldier, and won his commission by promotion from the ranks.

Francis Acland, who is married, and who will in due course succeed his father in the Baronetcy of Acland, now held by his uncle, takes the place of a square peg in a round hole. For, in the first place, he was without any knowledge of French, or of other foreign languages, and devoid of experience about international affairs. Mackinnon Wood, who is now transferred to the more suitable post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, is a self-made man, who received his education at Mill Hill School, and has chiefly been distinguished by his activity as a member of the London County Council, where he led the party in favor of the acquisition by the municipality of the water companies, and bulk electricity. There he obtained a reputation as being an extremely hard hitter, and a stranger to all niceties of debate. In fact, he does not shine, either in or out of Parliament, by his suavity, or by that polished courtesy which one has always been accustomed to look for in the high officials and spokesmen of the English Foreign Office.

Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg, who has just been laid low by a stroke of apoplexy, is a sister of Queen Olga, of Greece, and of Grandduke Constantine Constantinoitch, of Russia, and has been a widow ever since the death of her husband, the royal Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, thirty-four years ago. That she ever grieved for him, it is difficult to believe. For she was practically forced into the union, and although a dashing officer, he was an exceedingly unlovable man. After the birth of their twin daughters, the very good looking Duchesses Elsa and Olga, of Wurtemberg, the couple may indeed be said to have parted, and the duke's sudden death in 1877 remains shrouded in mystery, the story forming a current in court circles being to the effect that he had been killed by the husband of a woman upon whom

he had forced his attentions, the woman herself assisting in the killing. For years after his death the names of the couple were upon many lips, and that they were never molested was taken as evidence of the fact that his death in their house had been a case of justifiable homicide.

His two twin daughters, curiously enough, married two brothers, namely, the Princes Albert and Maximilian, of Schaumburg-Lippe, and inherited most of the large fortune of their grandfather, the late Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, a very imperious Russian lady, who throughout her husband's reign may be said to have ruled his kingdom with a rod of iron. Had it indeed not been for her masterful statesmanship, her unavailing husband, the hero of many scandals, would have been today deposed by his people, or else placed under restraint, and a regent appointed in his stead, in the person of his nephew, the present King.

Queen Olga was the favorite daughter of Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, and had been forced to marry the late King Charles of Wurtemberg, after her affairs de coeur with Prince Bariatinski, who died as field marshal, and who had made every arrangement to run away with him from St. Petersburg, and to get married abroad, when Nicholas one day after luncheon, while talking to young Bariatinski at one of the windows of the Winter Palace gazed steadily at the gloomy fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and having in mind the fact that it also serves as the mausoleum of the members of the reigning family, made a remark to the effect that "we are here to-day and there to-morrow." Bariatinski, conscience stricken at once assumed that the Emperor had some inkling of his projected elopement with Grandduchess Olga, and that the Czar's reference to the likelihood of being in the fortress "to-morrow," related, not to the mausoleum, but to the prison. Accordingly he threw himself at the feet of his sovereign, and made a clean breast of the entire affair. He was at once sent off by the Czar to the army in the Caucasus, where, greatly distinguished himself, he was rapidly promoted, overwhelmed with favors, both by Emperor Nicholas, and after his death by his son, Alexander II., and died as a field marshal, and as a back-slasher.

As for Grandduchess Olga, after a stormy interview with her father, a matrimonial alliance was hurriedly negotiated for her by the late Prince Gortchakoff, afterwards Chancellor of the Empire, with the then Crownprince of Wurtemberg.

**Dancing Sippers at**

**Hofheimer's**

**Eleven Hundred and Nine East Main Street IS**